The data ranges may include:

Border Color and Fill Color

Border and fill colors for each data point in the data series can be specified here using numeric values for the RGBA color system. If not specified here, Calc will use default colors. Conditional formatting can also be used. This enables data point colors to vary, depending on whether they meet certain conditions or values. For further information, refer to “Assigning colors” on page 124.

Name

When **Data series in columns** and **First row as label** are selected on the Data Range page, Calc assumes that the column labels of the selected data are the data series names. Thus, Calc assumes that the data series names of the data in Figure 72 are “Canoes”, “Boats”, and “Motors”. Similarly, when **Data series in rows** and **First column as label** are selected, Calc assumes that the row labels of the selected data are the data series names.

The only way to change a data series name is by selecting **Name** in the *Data ranges* box in the upper right of the Data Series page (Figure 76). To change it enter a different cell range in the *Range for Name* box that appears below the *Data ranges* box. (Note that the data series name is often contained in a single cell, rather than a range of cells.)

Y-Values

These are numeric values that are often plotted along the vertical axis. However, this is not always the case. For example, while Y-values are plotted on the vertical axis in column charts, they are plotted along the horizontal axis in bar charts.

Categories

The range for category data is defined in a separate *Categories* box below the *Data ranges* box. Note the difference between categories and data series names. For the data in Figure 72, the categories are the row labels while the data series names are the column labels.

Note

XY (scatter) and bubble charts are unlike other chart types because they use value data for their X axis rather than category data. For the XY (scatter) and bubble chart types, the *Data Series* page of the Chart Wizard includes a *Data labels* box instead of the *Categories* box displayed for other chart types. To create a set of data labels (one for each data point), enter the required text strings into a range of spreadsheet cells and then enter details of that cell range into the *Data labels* box. The labels can then be displayed on the chart by selecting the **Show category** option on the Data Labels dialog (see Figures 106 and 107).

Depending on the type of chart, other data ranges may need to be defined in addition to those shown in Figure 76.